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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/786,180	04/23/2001	Yushi Ihara	450101-02606	6302
20999	7590	04/22/2005		
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151				
			EXAMINER EBRAHIMI DEHKORDY, SAEID	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2626	

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/786,180

Applicant(s)

IHARA ET AL.

Examiner

Saeid Ebrahimi-dehKordy

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/10/02.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1-8 and 17-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki et al (EP 0 859 323 A2) in view of Smolen (WO 9727698) as cited by the applicants

Regarding claim 1 Suzuki et al disclose: An image-processing apparatus (please note Fig.1 items 101,102 and 103) comprising: image output means for outputting a packet to an printing apparatus (please note Fig.34 where image providing device transmit packets to the printer for printing, please note page 16 lines 8-10) said packet complying with a predetermined digital serial bus system (please note Fig, 12 and 13, page 11 lines 20-34 where the packets are transferred under IEEE 1394) and containing the image data generated by the image processing means (please note Fig,12, page 11 lines 20-27) wherein the image output means outputs the packet after inserting into the packet a capture command designating transmission of still-picture data generated from the image data (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-17) and describing in the capture command image-type data representing a format of the still-picture data (please note Fig.35, page 16 lines 18-24). However Suzuki et al do not disclose: image-processing means for processing an externally input image signal thereby to generate image data. On the other hand Smolen et al disclose: image-

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processing means for processing an externally input image signal thereby to generate image data (please note Fig.1 page 14 lines 2-11).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in art at the time of the invention to modify Suzuki et al's invention according to the teaching of Smolen et al, where Smolen et al in the same filed of endeavor teach the way the TV still-picture was taken through the antenna and send to the printer for the purpose of making the still-picture available for printing.

Regarding claim 2 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-processing apparatus comprising according to claim 1, wherein the image output means outputs the packet to the printing apparatus, after inserting luminance data and color-difference data into the packet (please note page 17 lines 7-17).

Regarding claim 3 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-processing apparatus comprising according to claim 1, wherein the packet complying with the predetermined digital serial bus system is one complying with IEEE (The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 1394 standards (please note Fig, 2,3 and 17 where the IEEE 1394 is used).

Regarding claim 4 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-processing apparatus comprising according to claim 3, wherein the packet is one that achieves asynchronous communication in which commands are transmitted by using FCP (Function Control Protocol) (please note Fig.19 and 20, page 14 lines 5-15).

Regarding claim 5 and 25 Suzuki et al disclose: An image-processing method

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inserting the image data generated, into a packet that complies with a predetermined digital serial bus system (please note Fig. 12 and 13, page 11 lines 20-34 where the packets are transferred under IEEE 1394) inserting, into the packet, a capture command designating transmission of still-picture data generated from the image data (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-17) and describing, in the capture command, image-type data representing a format of the still-picture data (please note Fig.35, page 16 lines 18-24) and outputting the packet to a printing apparatus (please note Fig.34 where image providing device transmit packets to the printer for printing, please note page 16 lines 8-10). However Suzuki et al do not disclose: image-processing means for processing an externally input image signal thereby to generate image data. On the other hand Smolen et al disclose: image-processing means for processing an externally input image signal thereby to generate image data (please note Fig.1 page 14 lines 2-11). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in art at the time of the invention to modify Suzuki et al's invention according to the teaching of Smolen et al, where Smolen et al in the same filed of endeavor teach the way the TV still-picture was taken through the antenna and send to the printer for the purpose of making the still-picture available for printing.

Regarding claim 6 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-processing method according to claim 5, wherein image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data are inserted into the packet before the packet is output to the printing apparatus (please note page 17 lines 7-17).

Regarding claim 7 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-processing method according to claim 5, wherein the packet complying with the predetermined digital serial bus system is one complying with x IEEE (The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 1394 standards (please note Fig, 2 and 3 and 17 where the IEEE 1394 is used).

Regarding claim 8 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-processing method according to claim 7, wherein the packet is one that achieves asynchronous communication in which commands are transmitted by using FCP (Function Control Protocol) (please note Fig.19 and 20, page 14 lines 5-15).

Regarding claim 17 and 21 Suzuki et al disclose: An image-printing system comprising: and image output means for outputting a packet to a printing apparatus (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-17) said packet complying with a predetermined digital serial bus system (please note Fig, 12 and 13, page 11 lines 20-34 where the packets are transferred under IEEE 1394) and containing the image data generated by the image-processing means (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-17) wherein the image output means outputs the packet after inserting into the packet a capture command designating transmission of still- picture data generated from the image data (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-17) and describing in the capture command, image-type data representing a format of the still-picture data (please note Fig.35, page 16 lines 18-24) and a printing apparatus comprising image input means for receiving image data of a prescribed format (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-10) which is contained in a packet complying with a predetermined digital serial bus system (please note Fig, 12

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and 13, page 11 lines 20-34 where the packets are transferred under IEEE 1394) image-converting means for converting the format of the image data input to the image input means to a format for printing (please note page 18 lines 10-11) and printing means for printing still-picture image data based on the image data of the format converted by the image-converting means (please note page 18 lines 4-10) wherein the image-converting means converts the format in accordance with the image-type data described in the capture command (please note page 18 lines 4-26). However Suzuki et al do not disclose: image-processing means for processing an externally input image signal thereby to generate image data. On the other hand Smolen et al disclose: image-processing means for processing an externally input image signal thereby to generate image data (please note Fig.1 page 14 lines 2-11). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in art at the time of the invention to modify Suzuki et al's invention according to the teaching of Smolen et al, where Smolen et al in the same filed of endeavor teach the way the TV still-picture was taken through the antenna and send to the printer for the purpose of making the still-picture available for printing.

Regarding claim 18 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-printing system according to claim 17, wherein the image output means of the image-processing apparatus outputs the packet to the printing apparatus, after inserting luminance data and color-difference data into the packet, the image input means of the printing apparatus inputs image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data and wherein the image-converting means of the printing apparatus converts the image data composed of

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luminance data and color-difference data, to image data of the format for printing (please note page 17 lines 7-17).

Regarding claim 19 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-printing system according to claim 17, wherein the packet complying with the predetermined digital serial b system is one complying with IEEE (The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 1394 standards (please note Fig, 2,3 and 17 where the IEEE 1394 is used).

Regarding claim 20 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-printing system according to claim 19, wherein the packet is one that achieves asynchronous communication in which commands are transmitted by using FCP (Function Control Protocol) (please note Fig.19 and 20, page 14 lines 5-15).

Regarding claim 22 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-printing method according to claim 21, wherein image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data is inserted into the packet and the packet is then output, image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data is received and image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data is converted to a format for printing (please note page 17 lines 7-17).

Regarding claim 23 Suzuki et al disclose: The image-printing method according to claim 21, wherein the packet complying with the predetermined digital serial bus system is one complying with IEEE (The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 1394 standards (please note Fig, 2,3 and 17 where the IEEE 1394 is used).

Regarding claim 24. The image-printing method according to claim 21, wherein the packet is one that achieves asynchronous communication in which commands are

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transmitted by using FCP (Function Control Protocol) (please note Fig.19 and 20, page 14 lines 5-15).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claim9-16 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Suzuki et al (EP 0 859 323 A2).

Regarding claim 9 Suzuki et al disclose: A printing apparatus comprising: image input means for receiving image data of a prescribed format (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-10) which is contained in a packet complying with a predetermined digital serial bus system (please note Fig, 12 and 13, page 11 lines 20-34 where the packets are transferred under IEEE 1394) image-converting means for converting the format of the image data input to the image input means to a format for printing (please note page 18 lines 10-11) and printing means for printing still-picture image data based on the image data of the format converted by the image-converting means wherein the packet contains a capture command designating transmission of the still-picture data and image-type data representing the format of the still-picture data is described in the capture command (please note Fig.43 page 18 lines 4-10) and wherein the image-converting means converts the format in accordance with the image-type data described in the capture command (please note Fig.43 lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 10 Suzuki et al disclose: The printing apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the image input means inputs image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data, and the image-converting means converts the image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data, to image data of the format for printing (please note page 17 lines 7-17).

Regarding claim 11 Suzuki et al disclose: The printing apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the packet complying with the predetermined digital serial bus system is one complying with IEEE (The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 1394 standards (please note Fig, 2,3 and 17 where the IEEE 1394 is used).

Regarding claim 12 Suzuki et al disclose: The printing apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the packet is one that achieves asynchronous communication in which commands are transmitted by using FCP (Function Control Protocol) (please note Fig.19 and 20, page 14 lines 5-15).

Regarding claim 13 and 26 Suzuki et al disclose: A printing method comprising the steps of: receiving a packet complying with a predetermined digital serial bus system (please note Fig, 12 and 13, page 11 lines 20-34 where the packets are transferred under IEEE 1394) and containing image data and a capture command designating transmission of still-picture data based on the image data (please note Fig.34 page 16 lines 8-17) converting the format of the image data received to a format for printing (please note page 18 lines 10-11) in accordance with image-type data described in the capture command and representing the format of the still-picture data

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received (please note page 18 lines 4-10) and printing still-picture image data based on the image data of the format converted (please note page 18 lines 4-26).

Regarding claim 14 Suzuki et al disclose: The printing method according to claim 13, wherein image data composed of luminance data and color-difference data is received and converted to image data of the format for printing (please note page 17 lines 7-17).

Regarding claim 15 Suzuki et al disclose: The printing method according to claim 13, wherein the packet complying with the predetermined digital serial bus system is one complying with IEEE (The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 1394 standards (please note Fig, 2,3 and 17 where the IEEE 1394 is used).

Regarding claim 16. The printing method according to claim 15, wherein the packet is one that achieves asynchronous communication in which commands are transmitted by using FCP (Function Control Protocol) (please note Fig.19 and 20, page 14 lines 5-15).

Contact Information

- Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to *Saeid Ebrahimi-Dehkordy* whose telephone number is (703) 306-3487.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams, can be reached at (703) 305-4863.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306, or (703) 308-9052 (for **formal** communications; please mark

"EXPEDITED PROCEDURE")

Or:

(703) 306-5406 (for **informal** or **draft** communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

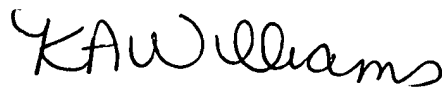
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4750.

Saeid Ebrahimi-Dehkordy

Patent Examiner

Group Art Unit 2626

April 15, 2005



KIMBERLY WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER